

DIRECTIONS

FOR THE USE OF

**DIAMOND
DYES.**

List of Diamond Dyes.....

. . . And What They Will Do.

32 Dyes for Wool and Silk.

One package of each of the following dyes will color from one to six pounds of silk or wool, according to shade desired,

Fast Magenta,
Fast Orange,
Fast Drab,
Fast Plum,
Fast Olive Green,
Fast Bottle Green,
Fast Dark Green,
Fast Green,
Fast Navy Blue,
Fast Indigo Blue,
Fast Light Blue,
Fast Dark Blue,
Fast Scarlet,
Fast Cardinal Red,
Fast Crimson,
Fast Pink,
Fast Yellow,

Fast Garnet,
Fast Old Gold,
Fast Dark Wine,
Fast Terra Cotta,
Fast Maroon,
Fast Brown,
Fast Seal Brown,
Fast Dark Brown,
Fast Black for Wool,
Fast Black for Silk
and Feathers,
Eosine (Pink),
Slate,
Purple,
Violet,
Bismarck.

16 Dyes for Cotton and Mixed Goods.

One package of each of the following dyes will color one pound or more of cotton, linen or other vegetable fibres, or of mixed cotton and wool or silk, according to shade desired.

Fast Pink for Cotton and Mixed Goods,
Fast Purple for Cotton and Mixed Goods,
Fast Garnet for Cotton and Mixed Goods,
Fast Orange for Cotton and Mixed Goods,
Fast Navy Blue for Cotton and Mixed Goods,
Fast Olive Green for Cotton and Mixed Goods,
Fast Black for Cotton and Mixed Goods,
Fast Yellow for Cotton and Mixed Goods,

Fast Brown for Cotton and Mixed Goods,
Fast Turkey Red for Cotton and Mixed Goods,
Fast Cardinal for Cotton and Mixed Goods,
Fast Crimson for Cotton and Mixed Goods,
Fast Seal Brown for Cotton and Mixed Goods,
Blue for Cotton and Mixed Goods,
Scarlet for Cotton and Mixed Goods,
Green for Cotton and Mixed Goods.

THEY COLOR :

Dresses, Cloaks, Coats,
Wrappers, Shawls,
Hoods, Scarfs, Yarns,
Stockings, Carpet Rags,
Ribbons, Ties,
Feathers, Fringes,
Everlasting Flowers,
Photographs,
Engravings,
Maps, Easter Eggs,
Chickens, Birds,
Mosses, Grasses,
Basket Work,
Wood, Bone, Ivory,
Sheepskin Mats,
Hair, Leather, etc.

THEY MAKE :

Writing Ink, Marking Ink
Stencil Ink, Ruling Ink,
Stamping Ink,
Shading Ink, Art Colors,
Wood Stains,
Liquid Bluing,
Colored Varnishes,
Shoe Dressing, etc.

Full directions for the use of each of the Diamond Dyes and for coloring or making all the above articles, are given in the following pages.

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**DIRECTIONS FOR THE USE OF
DIAMOND DYES.**



HOW TO DYE MORE THAN ONE HUNDRED COLORS WITH

DIAMOND DYES.

FORTY-EIGHT DYES, TEN CENTS EACH.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND MERCHANTS.

**WELLS & RICHARDSON CO., Proprietors,
MONTREAL, P.Q.**

"Only the Diamond."

From time to time new package dyes have been put in competition with Diamond Dyes. They have claimed to be just as good or better. Some of them had a small sale for a short time, for many people are eager to try new things.

But "murder will out," and the first trial showed the falseness of their claims, and everybody went back to the original and reliable Diamond Dyes.



Occasionally a druggist is talked into buying these cheap and second-rate dyes. In some parts of Canada where the common crude package dyes have been introduced, we have reports from druggists who admit honestly that they have erred in having anything to do with package dyes put up to resemble Diamond Dyes. These druggists find they have a stock of dyes which are unsaleable, and not satisfactory to the consumer, and wish they were rid of them.

If your druggist was unfortunate enough to be "induced," by lower prices or other means, to put in a stock of these cheap dyes, and will not get the Diamond for you, do not let him crowd his poor stock upon you, but insist upon having the Diamond. If he will not keep Diamond Dyes until he has worked off his old stock, send the money to us, and we will mail the dyes, and you will get a good, fast, handsome color.

Have You Tried Them?

There are some who have never dyed over their cast-off garments. If such is the case, the attic, the closets, the trunks, will be found full of discarded ribbons, scarfs, dresses, cloaks, feathers, hats, etc., etc. Here is a waste that ought to be stopped; all these can be made as good as new with Diamond Dyes. Read this book carefully; try one package of Diamond Dyes; the result will be so pleasing, you will use more and so save many dollars a year upon the family's clothes, and yet they will dress even better than before.

Many persons always go to the dye-house when there is anything to be dyed. They will find that they can do their own dyeing at home with Diamond Dyes, at an expense of ten or twenty cents for what would cost them \$1.50 or \$2.00 at the dyer's. Another reason why they should use Diamond Dyes and do their dyeing at home, is the saving of time and annoyance. Often the dyer cannot do the work for a week or ten days, or does not have it done when promised. All this can be obviated with Diamond Dyes. This book and the plain directions accompanying each color make good results absolutely certain.

We guarantee that Diamond Dyes will color more goods, package for package, than any other dyes upon the market, and will give the handsomest and most durable color.

Directions for Successful Dyeing.

It is Easy to Dye With Diamond Dyes!

Some persons think that it is a difficult and complicated matter to do their own dyeing. It is with crude dyestuffs and with the cheap adulterated dyes some parties put up in packages, but when Diamond Dyes are used it takes but little more trouble and work to get a fast and beautiful color than it would to wash and rinse the goods.



Read these directions for the use of a package of Magenta Diamond Dye. "Dissolve the dye in a pint of boiling water. In a vessel containing enough hot water to cover the goods nicely, put in a small portion of the dissolved dye. Now put in the goods, and with two clean sticks lift and stir the goods constantly to allow the dye to penetrate to every part alike. As soon as the goods are of the desired shade, take out, rinse in cold water, and dry."

Easier than bread-making, and the use of the sticks makes it needless to soil the hands.

Bear in mind that "it's easy to dye" is true of Diamond Dyes only.

To Prepare Dresses for Dyeing.

Dresses can be dyed without ripping, by letting out the drapery, so that they can be easily handled in the dye bath. If they are to be made over, it is of course necessary to rip the pieces apart. The small pieces should be tacked together, as it is then easier to handle them in the dye.

What Dye Shall I Use?

In deciding what dye to use, several things must be taken into account. If the goods are silk or wool, use a Diamond Dye for wool; if they are cotton, or cotton mixed with silk or wool, use a Diamond Dye for cotton and mixed goods.

Before buying the dye, read carefully what is said in regard to coloring over other colors, as the desired color may perhaps be more easily gotten with a dye suggested there. It is impossible to change a dark color to a light, and the original color of the goods will always influence the result.

When the color wanted is known, look at the sample book of shaded colors at the store where Diamond Dyes are sold. This shows at a glance how many packages of dye are needed to give the desired shade.

Do not allow any dealer to induce you to take other dyes. There are none that equal Diamond Dyes in strength, simplicity, beauty, and durability.

48 Dyes. 100 Colors. 300 Shades.

Each color of Diamond Dyes will give from three to eight beautiful and handsome shades, varying according to the amount of goods dyed with the contents of the package. Notice that although there are only forty-eight colors of Diamond Dyes, yet by directions given in this book



for combining different dyes they give over one hundred distinct colors and over three hundred different shades, so that any desired color or shade can be easily made. Diamond Dyes are prepared especially for home use, and no dyes manufactured for mill and factory dyeing can give, when used in the household, this great variety of handsome, fashionable and durable colors. The full and explicit directions upon each package are so simple that even a child can understand them, and easily match almost any desired shade.

Coloring Over Other Colors.

A special feature of this book is the very careful statement given under each color (see following pages) of the exact results given when that color is used over other colors in re-dyeing. This will be a valuable guide to those using the Dyes.

In re-dyeing goods of certain colors, it is usually desirable (if you cannot get a dye that will give the result wanted over the original dyeing), to discharge as much as possible of the old color.

It must be remembered that all dyes are somewhat transparent, and if the original color is not discharged, it will more or less change the color given by the dye.

All colors can be re-dyed or made a darker shade of the same color. In this way the Diamond Dyes are very useful for reviving faded or dingy colors.

If two or more pieces of goods, of different colors, are to be dyed to the same color, they must be dyed separately, for the lighter color will require a stronger dye-bath than the dark. Dye the darker piece first and then dye the lighter one to match the shade. If goods of different colors are dyed at the same time, different shades will be the result.

Discharging Old Colors.

The best means of discharging old colors is by the use of a bleaching liquid made as follows:—Dissolve one-fourth pound of chloride of lime in one pint of water and one-fourth pound bi-carbonate of soda in another pint of water; then mix the two liquids and let stand a short time; finally strain through a cloth and put the clear liquid in a bottle or jar.

To use this liquid to discharge colors, take enough hot water to cover the goods, put them thoroughly and take out. Then add a portion of the bleaching liquid and put back the goods, and work them thoroughly in the water ten to twenty minutes, adding more of the bleaching liquid if necessary. Finally, rinse very thoroughly in several waters, and all the dyeing done must be taken out before you can get a good color.

Water for Dyeing.

Success in dyeing depends upon the materials used. For dyestuffs, use Diamond Dyes and always with soft water, in order to be sure of good results. Fresh, clean snow or rain water is best. Hard water can be made fit for dyeing by boiling one-half ounce of Castile or white soap in two gallons of water, and skimming off the lime soap that will rise to the top as scum. This softens the water.



Use sufficient water to cover the goods easily when in the dye vessel, as they are apt to spot if crowded.

In dark colors do not use an excess of water, as it makes it more difficult to get the color and wastes the dye.

Vessels for Dyeing.

Dye bright colors in granite, tin, earthen, or enameled vessels; dark colors in the same or in copper or brass. An agate, granite, or porcelain-lined vessel is the best for all colors. It should be large enough to allow the goods to be worked easily, and without crowding. Be sure that the vessels are perfectly clean.

If the dye vessel does not seem large enough to work all the goods without crowding, get a larger one, for if they are crowded, or dyed at different times, the result will be unsatisfactory. If the goods are of the same color, they should all be put into the dye bath at one time, and the vessel must be of sufficient size to allow the goods to be easily worked. Do not let them lie in the bath, but lift and stir them constantly, or a spotted, streaked color may result. Be sure not to crowd the goods, as the dye cannot go on evenly and the goods will be spotted.

Cleansing Goods Before Dyeing.

All goods must be perfectly clean before they are dyed. Take out grease, paint or tar spots, if any, with benzine or chloroform. Or they may be removed by wetting the spots with the following preparation, and rubbing with a sponge or rag until out. Shake together in a bottle, $\frac{1}{4}$ pint of benzine, $\frac{1}{4}$ pint of water, 4 ounces of ammonia, 4 ounces of sal soda. After this has stood for a few hours, it will be ready for use. Keep it tightly corked, and shake well before using. This preparation is the one used so successfully by the best French dyers and scourers.

After the spots have been taken on, the goods should be thoroughly cleansed by washing in good soap-suds and then carefully rinsed. If necessary to discharge the color, proceed as directed under DISCHARGING OLD COLORS.

TO REMOVE DYE STAINS FROM THE HANDS.—Wash with soap and a little fine sand, pumice stone or corn meal. Stains from some of the dark colors can be taken off with vinegar. A solution of lime in weak solution will take off all stains.

Before Putting the Goods Into the Dye-Bath.

Different dyes are used in different ways, and before the dye is dissolved, the directions on the envelope should be read carefully and understandingly, and this book consulted.

As our chemists and dyers are constantly trying to improve Diamond Dyes, changes are occasionally made to secure valuable improvements which necessitate different directions. On this account even those who have used hundreds of packages, should always read over the directions before using.



The dye-bath, for a few of the colors must be boiled for ten or fifteen minutes before the goods are entered.

All this is told plainly in the directions on the envelope, but we wish to impress upon the users of Diamond Dyes the great importance of these preparatory steps.

All articles must be thoroughly moistened before putting into the dye-bath.

Always stir the dye-bath before putting in the goods.

In coloring over when a particular shade is wanted, it is well to dye a small piece of the goods before putting in the whole. Remember that wet goods are a shade darker than when dry. The color is shown best by looking through the goods at the light, or by placing them on a level with the eye, and looking across them.

When the Goods are in the Dye-Bath.

The full and simple directions on the envelopes containing Diamond Dyes, give explicit directions for treating the goods when in the dye-bath. These directions should be followed strictly. When goods are to be "boiled in the dye-bath for twenty minutes," they must be boiled, not merely steamed; they must be boiled the stated time, not less. Be particular to lift and stir constantly to enable the dye to penetrate to every part alike, and keep the goods ENTIRELY COVERED by the liquid, not letting them float, partially exposed to the air, which causes spotting. No other package dyes or dyestuffs can be used with so little time and labor as Diamond Dyes.

Tested for Long Years.

Diamond Dyes are the only package dyes that have stood the test of years, and so do not risk your goods with imitations or substitutes that may cause disappointment.

Drying the Goods.

When coats, vests or dresses have been colored without ripping, the best way to dry them is to put one end of a bow-shaped stick, about three feet long, into each sleeve, and hang to a clothes-line by a string or a hook at the centre of the stick. To dry trousers, tie a string to a button on each side, and tie these strings to a clothes-line at such a distance apart that the trousers will hang perfectly straight.



To dry shawls, dresses, draperies, coverings, etc., hang them across the line with the wrong side in, as the line is liable to leave a mark upon the goods.

Pressing the Goods.

As far as possible, goods should be pressed only on the wrong side. The iron should not be too hot, for heat will injure some colors.

To press goods on the right side, dip a cotton cloth in water, and wring out with the hands. Open it and spread over that part of the goods which is to be pressed first. When this cloth gets dry, wet and wring again. A hot iron should be used for this, but it must not be allowed to touch the goods.

Reviving Faded Colors.

Stockings, ribbons, and many small articles often fade badly before they are worn out. The original colors can be renewed and brightened very easily in the following manner: Dissolve a package of Diamond Dyes, the color wanted, in a pint of boiling water, and strain into a bottle or jar. After the stockings, ribbons, etc., are washed, use this dissolved dye instead of bluing in the rinse water, adding a little vinegar if it is called for by the directions on the dye.

Finishing Velvet and Plush.

After dyeing and rinsing, press between two cloths, to remove all the water possible. Cover the face of a hot flat-iron with several folds of wet cotton cloth. Let some one hold the iron, face uppermost, and as the steam rises, pass the wrong side of the plush or velvet rapidly back and forth over the face of the iron. A soft brush will aid the rising steam to raise the nap of the velvet or plush.

A more convenient way is to take a clean tin can (holding from two to five gallons), fill with boiling water, seal tightly and lay on its side. Pass the velvet slowly over this and as the steam comes through brush up the nap.

Coloring Mixed Goods—(Cotton and Wool).

Heretofore the most difficult kind of dyeing has been that of mixed goods—that is, of goods in which cotton or linen is woven with wool or silk by being used for warp or for stripes in the pattern, or else is mixed in by carding, as is done in making ordinary grades of merino, or what is called union goods. This last is now so skilfully done that it is often hard to detect.



The difficulty in dyeing was caused by the fact that entirely different methods were employed for coloring the two kinds of fibre, and that all animal fibres take dye much quicker and more easily than vegetable. This difficulty has now been overcome by the Fast Diamond Dyes for Cotton and Mixed Goods, which color mixed goods evenly and quickly and give perfect satisfaction.

To Detect Mixed Goods.

To detect cotton in any goods, ravel out a few threads each way of the cloth and try them in a flame. Cotton burns freely without odor; wool singes with but a very little flame, and gives out a disagreeable odor as of burning hair or horn.

If not familiar with this test try a few threads that you know to be cotton or wool, and you will at once see the difference.

Fast Diamond Dyes for Cotton and Mixed Goods.

Not until recently has it been possible to prepare a full line of colors adapted to coloring cotton and mixed goods, and all material for carpets, rugs, etc., that could be fully depended on to hold their color when exposed to light, and not to crock or to wash out. These colors are new discoveries, and have only been adopted after very severe tests which proved them to be greatly superior to all other dyes or dye-stuffs.

Do Not Fail to Try These New Dyes.

They are the latest discoveries of the foremost chemists of the world, and far superior to all former dyes for coloring cotton. No other dyes, of whatever name, can approach these new dyes. These are the only dyes ever offered carpet makers that will "fill the bill" and prove perfectly satisfactory when the goods colored by them are made up and put to use.

They are fast to light, and if you use these dyes your carpets and rugs will be as bright after years of wear as the most expensive carpet you can buy.

They are fast to soap and water, and goods colored by them can be freely washed, and will be brighter and better for it. *Of no other dyes is this true.*

Buying Shop-worn Goods.

Every merchant accumulates during the season more or less goods that become shop-worn, or for some other reason have to be sold at low prices. Ladies everywhere are beginning to understand how easy it is to make these articles as good as new by re-coloring them with Diamond

Dyes. Money can be saved by buying dress-goods, shawls, hoods and stockings, that have become shop-worn, etc., and re-coloring them to desirable shades with Diamond Dyes. Merchants are often glad to sell such articles at one-fourth or one-half their value, and for a trifling expense they can be made as good as fresh goods. White, shop-worn, and faded cotton stockings can be bought very cheap and colored equal to the high-priced ones.



Coloring Yarns, Carpet Rags, Etc.

There are probably more dyes used for these purposes than for any other, and such has been the case always. In many sections of the country every thrifty house-wife spins yarn and makes carpets or rugs. We wish to remind all such that the most disagreeable part of the work has been completely revolutionized by the introduction of the wonderful DIAMOND DYES. By their use the coloring can be done in one-fourth the time and at less expense than with the old-fashioned dye-stuffs, while the colors are more brilliant and durable. For woolen yarns or other goods be sure to use the wool dyes; but for mixed goods or cotton goods use the special dyes for cotton and mixed goods.

Fast Cotton Colors for Carpets, Rugs, Etc.

Every one knows that it has been more difficult to get good colors on cotton than on wool but we are glad to announce that we now have in the Diamond Dye Fast Cotton Dyes, a number of colors equal to the best wool colors in every particular. They are very fast to light and stand washing perfectly—in fact, are improved by it. Hence, they are just the colors for carpets, rugs, etc.

Be sure to get the Diamond Fast Dyes, as follows: Fast Pink for Cotton, Fast Cardinal for Cotton, Fast Navy Blue for Cotton, Fast Dark Green for Cotton, Fast Yellow for Cotton, Fast Brown for Cotton, Fast Turkey Red for Cotton, Fast Black for Cotton, Fast Purple for Cotton, Fast Garnet for Cotton, Fast Orange for Cotton, Fast Crimson for Cotton, Fast Seal Brown for Cotton.

Coloring Draperies, Coverings, Etc.

Articles of this kind can be colored without difficulty, and we have seen many things, that have become badly demoralized by age and exposure to the light, made to look as good as new by the use of Diamond Dyes.

Making Pretty Rugs.

In thousands of homes throughout this vast Dominion, Diamond Dyes are employed in a great variety of ways to ornament and adorn the parlor, drawing-room, dining-room, and bedroom. In many homes artistic and beautiful rugs are now made, which in appearance look



quite as rich and handsome as the expensive oriental rugs now imported for luxurious houses. These home-made rugs are made from all kinds of old clothing, shirts, night-dresses, skirts, jackets, hosiery and remnants of cloths and tweeds dyed with Diamond Dyes. It matters not how old and faded the materials or garments may be, if they are clean. It is not by any means a difficult undertaking for any lady to make a few of these rugs for her home. Taste will suggest the best arrangement for style and colors. In the making of these pretty rugs the hook and burlap are generally used.

It will thus be seen that Diamond Dyes recommend themselves to every lady who desires to increase the comforts of her home with the least possible expense.

To Color Sheep-skin Mats.

Stretch tightly upon a flat board, skin side next the board, and tack it down firmly. It can then be turned upside down, and by proper appliances lowered just far enough into the bath so the skin will not touch the dye. Let stay fifteen minutes, and if not dark enough, dip again. Or two persons can stand opposite each other, each holding two corners, and dip the wool side into the dye-bath, moving gently until all parts are colored alike. Then rinse in same manner. This prevents coloring or injuring the skins and is very easily done.

Light Blue, Yellow, Green, Purple, Violet and Eosine Dyes give the best results.

Prize Goods.

For years past home-made rag carpets, mats and rugs have been shown at the various autumn fairs and exhibitions. These handsome, artistic productions, when colored with the fast Diamond Dyes, have invariably taken prizes.

If you desire complete success in your work, it will be necessary to use the brilliant and fast Diamond Dyes when dyeing rags for carpets, mats and rugs.

Coloring Feathers, Etc.

Feathers readily take the most beautiful colors from Diamond Dyes. Clean the feather by soaking in strong soap-suds fifteen minutes, then draw gently between the thumb and fore-finger a number of times, and rinse in warm water; dip and re-dip in the dye-bath until the desired shade is obtained, rinse in cold water, and press gently with the hand between two cloths, to remove the water. Now hold before a gentle fire, shaking slightly until nearly dry and then curl by taking three or four sprigs of the feather and drawing briskly between the thumb and back of scissors, and so on until it is finished. Old feathers can be re-colored and made to look like new. To color feathers black be sure to use the Black for Silk and Feathers, which is the only successful dye for this purpose.



Live birds can be colored the most brilliant shades by simply applying a solution of the Dyes, dissolved in alcohol and water, with a brush or sponge. A number of druggists have made a handsome display of colored birds or chickens as an attractive window advertisement.

To Color Grasses, Everlasting Flowers, Etc.

Some kinds of grasses and flowers will dye easily according to the directions on the package. This is especially true if the Green, Purple, Violet or Eosine Dyes are used. Other kinds of grasses are so hard and horny, or else so waxy (especially flowers), that the following process must be used:

Dissolve two ounces of borax and two ounces of bleached gum shellac in a quart of water, by boiling. It should be boiled fully fifteen minutes to dissolve the shellac. If it should not wholly dissolve strain the solution. Then dissolve a package of Diamond Dye (the color you wish), in a pint of water, and add enough of this to the solution to give the shade desired, and it is then ready for use. Moisten your grasses and flowers in warm water, and dip them in a hot solution until the desired shade is obtained. Then hang up by the stems, and dry carefully.

To Revive Faded Carpets.

After a carpet has been thoroughly cleaned, the original color may be brightened and renewed with Diamond Dyes. Thoroughly dissolve a package of dye, the color wanted, in a quart of boiling water, and strain into a glass jar. Brush this over the proper color or colors in the carpet, using flat, white brushes, not too stiff. Go over it again after the first application has partially dried, if necessary. If the color is too strong dilute with hot water.

To Dye Kid Gloves.

Clean the gloves by placing on the hand, and rubbing briskly with benzine. When dry, apply with a sponge a solution of Diamond Dye, the color desired. When dry, the gloves should be thoroughly rubbed with a little sweet oil, to give them a smooth, soft, and glossy appearance, and then wrapped in flannel and placed under a heavy weight. Thus soiled gloves may be made as good as new.



To Color Kid Gloves Black.

This is a special and peculiar process and can only be successfully done by experienced persons. We therefore recommend that they be sent to parties that make it a business and who will be sure to do it well.

Several of the large steam-dyeing establishments of Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton, Ottawa, London and other cities, do this work very nicely. Gloves may be sent by post to any of these reliable establishments.

Ladies' Shoe Dressing.

A liquid dressing for ladies' shoes, superior to any sold in bottles, can be easily and cheaply made as follows: By the aid of heat, dissolve one ounce of borax, and two ounces of gum shellac in a pint of hot water. Some time is necessary for this. If the gum does not wholly dissolve, strain.

Moisten one package of Diamond Slate Dye with a little water, dissolve in the liquid while hot, and then add one-fourth ounce of glycerine, and mix well together. Apply to shoes with a swab of sponge or cloth. Made in this way, shoe dressing does not cost more than one-fourth its cost in bottles, and it can be depended on as the very best. Black kid gloves, when worn, can be dressed over with this blacking and made nearly equal to new in appearance. This shoe dressing also gives an excellent black upon straw hats, wicker-work, etc.

Kalsomining.

Kalsomine can be beautifully tinted with the Diamond Dyes, and at a trifling expense. One package tints ten to fifteen pounds handsome shades for walls. The favorite colors are Yellow, Orange, Cardinal, Slate, Crimson, Bismarck, Violet, Green, Light Blue, Blue and Rosine.

To make good kalsomine, dissolve one-fourth pound good glue to each ten pounds of water. Mix with sufficient water to give the right consistency. To tint it dissolve a package of dye in a quart of water, and add as much as is necessary to give the color desired.

For fresco paints, a package of Dye should be used with four or five pounds of water.

To Color Straw Hats and Bonnets.

The first thing is to cleanse the straw. This can be done by making a solution with two ounces of cooking soda to one gallon of hot water. Put the articles in this, and place on them a clean piece of board weighted with a clean stone to keep them all well under the solution, and

let them remain over night. In the morning take out and *rinse* thoroughly. They are now ready for the dye. If you are not ready to dye at once, put the goods into cold water, as they should not dry before dyeing.

Dissolve the dye as directed, and use as much of the solution as may be required to give shade wanted, remembering that a stronger dye is needed for straw goods than for ordinary fabrics.

Be sure that the articles are cleansed with soda, as directed.

Use **DIAMOND DYES FOR COTTON AND MIXED GOODS** of the color desired.



Put into the dye one teaspoonful of cooking soda for each quart of water used. Enter the goods and boil them thirty to forty-five minutes according to shade desired, taking care that the goods are kept under the boiling dye and not allowed to float on top, or spotting will result. Remove the dye from the fire and let the goods remain in the dye until cold; take out, and rinse thoroughly.

All colored straw goods should be dressed with a sizing made of one-half ounce of bonnet glue to one pint of water. This applied with a brush or sponge will gloss the goods and retain them in shape.

Another method of coloring straw is as follows: Dissolve a package of Diamond Dyes of the color wanted in a little alcohol, and add this to one-half pint of good shellac varnish. Apply to the hat with a soft bristle or camel's hair brush. This method has the advantage of not changing the shape, and making it waterproof.

The colors most suitable for this process are: Green for wool, Purple for wool, Terra Cotta for wool, and Slate for wool.

Black on Straw.

Use **DIAMOND DYE FAST BLACK FOR COTTON AND MIXED GOODS**. For every quart of water used add one teaspoonful of common salt. Boil for one hour; remove from the fire, and let the goods cool down in the dye; rinse and dry.

The Slate-Diamond Dye, mixed in shellac, makes a very good black on straw, when in strong solution, or when made into a shoe dressing as per directions for that article.

Coloring Easter Eggs.

The practice of having these beautiful tokens on Easter morning has spread through all Christian lands. From Diamond Dyes, the most beautiful colors can be obtained, and at a trifling expense, as it takes but a small portion of a package of dye to color a dozen eggs, and the balance of the package can be used for some other purpose. Boil fresh, clean, white eggs at least ten minutes. Add a little dissolved dye, any color wanted, and a teaspoonful of strong vinegar to a pint of water, then put in the eggs and let them remain until of the desired shade. The eggs may be eaten with safety after being colored.



Free Cook Book.

The Diamond Dye Cook Book No. 3 published by the manufacturers of Diamond Dyes is worthy of a place in every home. Its receipts are indorsed by the best cooks. Sent free to any address by Wells & Richardson Co., Montreal, P.Q.

Staining Wood.

Beautiful wood stains can be made from Diamond Dyes, either for any of the bright colors wanted or by properly combining different colors to imitate any of the costly woods. Wood that has been painted, varnished, or oiled cannot be stained, but nearly the same effect can be obtained from the colored varnishes. Stains are best applied with a brush, but a sponge or cloth can be used if more convenient. As these stains may be used either hot or cold, a larger quantity than is needed for immediate use can be made at one time, and what remains be saved in bottles.

After the first coat has dried, if the shade is not dark enough, go over the stained surface again. After this has thoroughly dried, cover with a coat of shellac or common varnish. If an extra finish is desired, after the varnish is dry rub it down with sand-paper or pumice stone, and then apply a coat of hard oil finish. The following combinations are recommended, but may be varied somewhat according to the kind of wood the stain is to be used on.

Cherry Stain.—Dissolve one package Terra Cotta Dye in a quart of water. If a dark stain is wanted, use but a pint of water.

Mahogany Stain.—Use one package of Terra Cotta and one-fourth package of Slate Dyes, dissolve in one quart of water.

Black Walnut Stain.—Use one package of Terra Cotta and one of Slate Dyes, dissolve in a quart of water.

Colored Lacquer or Transparent Paint.

Beautiful colored lacquers or varnishes can be made from the Diamond Dyes, by simply dissolving a very small amount of the color needed in white shellac varnish. In this way a handsome colored coating, perfectly transparent, can be put on any object wanted, whether of metal, glass, wood or stone. For a black varnish use the shoe dressing for which a recipe is given.



The following Diamond Dyes are those that can be used for this purpose : Eosine (Pink), Light Blue, Yellow, Violet, Purple, Orange, Bismarck, Green. To prepare the colored varnish or lacquer, take about one-half teaspoonful of the dye powder and stir it up thoroughly with a tablespoonful of white shellac varnish ; then add it to one-fourth pint of varnish. If the color is too deep add more varnish ; if not deep enough add more dye in same manner. It will take some time for the dye to thoroughly dissolve in the varnish. Any desired combination of these colored lacquers to obtain different shades can be made : Bismarck and Violet for Brown ; Green and Bismarck for Olive ; etc. White shellac varnish is the best to use for these colors, but for the dark colors the Orange shellac can be used.

Mahogany Varnish for Wicker Work, Etc.

Wicker chairs in mahogany color are very popular now, and many chairs that have become yellow and dark by age can be made as good as new, and in the best of style.

This varnish, which by one application will give a handsome effect on any article of wicker or wood work, may be made as follows :

Dissolve one package of Orange Dye in a little alcohol and add to one pint of good shellac varnish, then dissolve one-half package of Purple in a little alcohol and add sufficient of this to the other to give the color desired. A small amount gives the color of new mahogany, while adding more will make it as dark as wanted, even to a rosewood color. Apply with a soft bristle or camel's hair brush.

Diamond Dye Rug Book.

The illustrated "Diamond Dye Rug Book" showing handsome and popular patterns for Mats and Rugs is sent free to any lady in Canada. It tells you how to produce any of the rich designs shown in the book. Wells & Richardson Co., Montreal.

"Art Work and Fancy Work."

We have recently issued, under the above title, a book giving full and explicit directions for tapestry painting, photographic painting, dye embroidery, ivory-type painting, etching upon cotton and linen, painting upon velvet, silk, satin, chamois, and holly wood, and for a great variety of home art and decoration with Diamond Dyes. We will send a copy of this book to any lady upon receipt of stamp.



All who have had this book speak of it in the highest terms, and we have many letters similar to the following from Mrs. J. S. Evans, Toronto, Ont., who says: "Your valuable little book, 'Art Work and Fancy Work with Diamond Dyes,' was received by mail. Please find enclosed, stamps for three more copies of the same. We are delighted with it, and feel that it will prove a great aid and benefit in every department of art and fancy work in the home. Your Diamond Dyes and Diamond Paints are very popular with all my friends."

Nothing equals the fast, rich and brilliant colors made by Diamond Dyes, and no other article is adapted to so many different uses in every family.

Coloring Photographs, Engravings, Maps, Etc.—The very best colors for these purposes can be made from Diamond Dyes. Full directions for making the colors and complete instructions so that any person can do good work without taking lessons, are given in "ART WORK AND FANCY WORK."

To Color Leather, Basket-work, Ivory, Hair, Etc.

Leather.—The leather should be first well washed, and then stretched out on a smooth board, slightly inclined, so that every part of the moist leather will stick closely to it. Use a weak solution of Diamond Dyes, the color wanted, in hot water, and apply with a sponge or brush until you have the right shade. After the leather is dry, stretch out and smooth down in every direction. In a large way the skins are placed back to back, and then dipped in the dye-bath.

A good imitation of Russia leather is made with Diamond Dye Bismarck, with a little cardinal red.

Another good way to color either leather, paper or wood, is to dissolve an ounce of bleached shellac in a pint of alcohol; add sufficient of the required dye, and apply this to the dry articles. Bound books can be well colored in this way, or any article that cannot take the color from a water-bath.

Basket-work or Wooden Articles of Any Kind.—Dip into the dye-bath; or dilute the dyes with hot water and apply with a brush.

Ivory, Bone, Hair, Etc., take the dyes readily from the bath.

Switches or any article made of hair should be washed with soap and water to remove grease, then be dipped in a moderately strong dye, boiling hot, made with Diamond Dye Fast Black for Wool. It takes but a moment to make hair two or three shades darker, and, when dry by a gentle heat, and dress with a little oil.

The Diamond Dye Inks.

Writing Ink, Copying Ink, Ruling Ink, Stamping Ink, Stencil Ink, Marking Ink,

Can be made by simply dissolving a package of Diamond Dyes, of the color wanted, in hot water. They are better than the inks sold in small bottles, and cost less than one-fourth as much. School children, book-keepers, merchants, families, and all writers should use them.



For Black Ink, use the Slate Dye. For Blue Ink, use Blue for Cotton (the dye only). For Scarlet Ink, use Eosine Pink Dye. For Purple Ink, use the Purple Dye. For Violet Ink, use the Violet Dye. For Red Ink, use the Magenta Dye. For Green Ink, use the Green Dye.

Writing Ink.—Moisten the dye with a little cold water, then add a pint of boiling water; stir until dissolved, and your ink is ready for use. For Violet and Purple use a quart of water.

Copying Ink.—Use but half the quantity of water, and add two ounces of rock candy.

Stamping Ink (for Rubber Stamps).—Dissolve the powder in four ounces of glycerine by heating the glycerine and stirring in the dye.

Ruling Ink.—The same as Writing Ink.

Marking Ink.—Dissolve a package in from one-half pint to one quart of water, according to strength needed.

Stencil Ink.—The same as for Marking Ink. To use, put a sponge in a cup and saturate with Ink. Then use with a brush.

Shading Ink (for the Automatic Shading Pen).—Dissolve the powder in half a pint of boiling water, and add enough thick mucilage of gum-arabic to give the requisite body.

Ink for Copying-Pads and Typewriters.—By the aid of heat dissolve one package of dye (Violet is usually preferred) in one or two ounces of acetic acid, the stronger the better. This ink will give an extraordinary number of copies. It is excellent for typewriters that do not use a ribbon.

Ink for Typewriter Ribbons.

Heat an ounce of glycerine to boiling point, and add to it slowly, stirring constantly, one package of Diamond Dye Violet. When cold it is ready for use. For typewriter ribbons apply with an old tooth brush, wipe off the surplus ink with a cloth and they are ready for use.

Diamond Dye Green, Purple, Light Blue, and Eosine can also be used for this purpose.

The Most Useful Dyes.



Fast Black Diamond Dyes have saved thousands of dollars to thrifty house-wives. They will make to look like new many an old cloak, suit, dress, jacket, and other garments that otherwise would go to the rag-bag or old-clothes men.

They are easy to use, and make colors that will *not* crack or fade.

Father's half-worn suits, even if badly faded, can be ripped, washed, colored a rich black, and then made into clothes for the boy. Or a new overcoat will take the place of that rusty, shabby-looking coat if Diamond Dye Fast Black is used. And the best of all is the fact that clothes dyed in this way will not crack or fade, while the color is equal, if not superior, to the black made by the professional dyer. It will color over any color, light or dark, and give a perfect black.

It's an easy matter to color silk or feathers black with Diamond Dye fast Black for Silk and Feathers by following the simple directions on the package. Instead of taking ostrich plumes to the dye-house, any one with this dye can color them a perfect black and save expense and delay.

Diamond Dye Fast Black for Cotton and Mixed Goods colors cotton goods a black that wear as long as the goods, and never crack or fade.

The fashionable black stockings can be had as cheap as white, by coloring with this dye, one package to five pairs—a cent a stocking.

There are three kinds of Diamond Dye Fast Black, for different goods—Fast Black for Wool, Fast Black for Cotton and Mixed Goods, Fast Black for Silk and Feathers. Get the right kind.

For mixed goods the Fast Black for Cotton and Mixed Goods gives the best results of any dye ever made. It is very easy and simple to use, and will give perfect satisfaction on any goods made of cotton and linen, wool or silk, according to the special directions for mixed goods.

The black made by Diamond Dyes is there to stay. Wash with soap, goods colored by these dyes, and they are all the blacker. They neither crack, fade, nor run.



Colors That Can Be Made Over Other Colors.

The first question, if a person has any old article to color over, is: "What color can I make it?" In order to answer this question satisfactorily a complete series of experiments have been made with the Diamond Dyes, and the results gives a list of colors that can be made over other colors. The list is as follows:—Red, blue, brown or slate, by looking down the column next to the color to be made over, and the results gives the color to be made over.

Colors That Can Be Made Over Other Colors.

The first question, if a person has any old article to color over, is: "What color can I make it?" In order to answer that question satisfactorily a complete series of experiments have been made with the Diamond Dyes, and the results given below are perfectly reliable. If the goods are some shade of red, blue, brown or slate, by looking down the column you will see what colors will be made with the various dyes named in the first column. A blank means that the dye named in the first column should not be used over that color. The black dyes color over all colors. All dyes color over all shades of that color, or very light colored goods. Diamond Dyes for Cotton and Mixed Goods give same colors over cotton or mixed goods as the wool dyes over wool.

Fast Black	over red makes Black	over blue makes Black	over brown makes Black	over slate makes Black
Fast Scarlet	" " Scarlet	" " " "	" " Red Brown	" " " "
Fast Cardinal Red	" " Cardinal Red	" " Wine	" " Garnet	" " Garnet
Fast Crimson	" " Crimson	" " Wine	" " Garnet	" " Wine
Fast Garnet	" " Garnet	" " Maroon	" " Dark Wine	" " Maroon
Fast Dark Wine	" " Dark Wine	" " Plum	" " " "	" " Maroon
Fast Maroon	" " Maroon	" " Plum	" " " "	" " Maroon
Fast Yellow	" " Scarlet	" " Green	" " Golden Brown	" " " "
Fast Orange	" " Scarlet	" " Brown	" " Red Brown	" " " "
Fast Old Gold	" " Mahogany	" " Olive Green	" " Golden Brown	" " " "
Fast Terra Cotta	" " Terra Cotta	" " Brown	" " Red Brown	" " " "
Fast Dark Blue	" " Dark Blue	" " Dark Blue	" " Navy Blue	" " Dark Blue
Fast Light Blue	" " Purple	" " Blue	" " Dark Blue	" " Blue
Fast Navy Blue	" " Navy Blue	" " Navy Blue	" " " "	" " Navy Blue
Fast Indigo Blue	" " Navy Blue	" " Indigo Blue	" " " "	" " Navy Blue
Fast Green	" " " "	" " Greenish Blue	" " " "	" " Dark Green
Fast Dark Green	" " " "	" " Bottle Green	" " Dark Green	" " Dark Green
Fast Bottle Green	" " " "	" " Bottle Green	" " Dark Green	" " Bottle Green
Fast Olive Green	" " " "	" " Dark Green	" " Dark Green	" " Dark Green
Fast Brown	" " Brown	" " Dark Brown	" " Brown	" " Brown
Fast Dark Brown	" " Red Brown	" " " "	" " Dark Brown	" " Dark Brown
Fast Seal Brown	" " Seal Brown	" " " "	" " Seal Brown	" " Dark Brown
Blumarck	" " Terra Cotta	" " " "	" " Brown	" " Dark Brown
Fast Magenta	" " Crimson	" " Purple	" " Dark Wine	" " Purple
Purple	" " Wine	" " Dark Blue	" " Plum	" " Dark Blue
Violet	" " Maroon	" " Dark Blue	" " Plum	" " Dark Blue
Fast Plum	" " Plum	" " Navy Blue	" " " "	" " Plum

* The dye named should not be used over the color above the star, as the result would be unsatisfactory.

OVER PURPLE the various dyes give colors between those put down for red and blue.

OVER GREEN orange makes olive-green, blue makes bottle-green, black makes black, and purple makes blue.

Directions for Each Color.

Special Directions.

Each package of Diamond Dye, has explicit directions for that color of dye printed on the envelope, making it unnecessary to repeat them here. The following are suggestions as to various uses, combinations, re-coloring, etc., which we deem of interest.

For cotton, linen or other vegetable fibres, or for mixed goods of cotton and wool, or cotton and silk, special hints are given under a separate heading.

Diamond Dyes are prepared specially for use in the home for people who have never had experience in dyeing. Plain directions on every package make it easy for any one to use Diamond Dyes, and get beautiful colors that are true to name and will not fade or crock. Many enthusiastic friends of Diamond Dyes have written that if people only knew how easy they were to use, the sale would be doubled. It is but little more trouble to dye a dress with Diamond Dyes than to wash it. Diamond Dyes are the only package dyes of which this is true, some of the imitations on the market requiring more than double the amount of time and work to use. Be sure that you get the Diamond Dyes and take nothing else, as no other package dyes are like them.

Diamond Dye Fast Black for Wool.—This unequalled dye has superseded logwood and all other black dyestuffs. One package will dye one pound of wool goods a fast, rich black, which will not crock or wash out. Goods dyed with this color may be washed in soapsuds. No other black dye equals this in strength, ease of use and reliability.

Black is mostly used to color over colored goods, and for this purpose the Diamond Dye Fast Black is superior. It produces a good black over all other colors. Be careful to observe directions and follow them exactly.

In coloring yarn and very loosely woven goods it is necessary to allow an extra package of dye to each two pounds of goods, as the dye is more freely taken up by such goods.

To color cotton or mixed goods black, use Diamond Dye Fast Black for Cotton and Mixed Goods, a fast and beautiful color. One package will color one pound of goods, or four to six pairs of cotton stockings.

To color silk goods black, use Diamond Dye Fast Black for Silk and Feathers, one package to a half pound of goods. To make black ink, use Diamond Slate Dye.

Diamond Dye Fast Black for Silk and Feathers is a new dye, especially prepared, and when used according to directions will give perfect satisfaction. For feathers this dye is the best known, and very successful.

Do not try to color over the cheap summer silks, for it is next to impossible to make them look presentable after being put through a dye bath. But on ribbons, scarfs and all silks of medium or good quality, Diamond Dye Fast Black for Silk and Feathers will make a black that is unexcelled. One package should be used to a half pound of goods.

Diamond Dye Fast Black for Cotton and Mixed Goods is a discovery that will save money to every lady who uses it. It is the only package dye made that will color cotton stockings a fast jet black that will not fade from sun or soap. It wears as long as the goods. One package will color one-half pound of white or once pound of colored cotton goods, or five pairs of cotton stockings, a jet black that is unequalled by any other dye; or will make a handsome un fading blue black on two pounds of goods.

Diamond Dye Fast Black for Cotton and Mixed Goods makes fast black stockings as black as white. Often dealers have stockings that are faded or of an unfashionable color, which they will sell at less than cost. If these are bought and dyed with Diamond Dye Fast Black for Cotton and Mixed Goods, the result will be fashionable black stockings that wear like or more at a less price than common ones.

Diamond Dye Fast Scarlet (also for Flame, French Red and Royal Red) is greatly superior to any other Scarlet dye in use. It gives a rich scarlet on two pounds of silk or wool goods, and good light shades on three to six pounds.

Beautiful shades of flame color can be made by combining equal quantities of Diamond Dye Fast Orange and Scarlet. French red and royal red colors are made by combining Diamond Dye Fast Scarlet and Cardinal.

To color cotton or mixed goods scarlet, use Diamond Dye Scarlet for Cotton and Mixed Goods. One package gives a full, dark and handsome scarlet on one pound of goods, and a light shade on four pounds, improved by washing with soap.

Diamond Dye Fast Scarlet will color over all light colors, as yellow, orange or pink, giving bright shades of scarlet. It should not be used over blue, green or slate.

Over Light Reds	makes	Scarlet	Over Browns	makes	Reddish Browns
" Dark Reds	"	Cardinal Red	" Purple	"	Terra Cotta

Diamond Dye Fast Cardinal Red (also for Light Red and Bright Red) is greatly superior in strength, fastness and beauty of shade. One package will dye two pounds of silk or wool goods a standard shade, which will not crock, fade or wash out.

A handsome bright red, as shown on sample book, can be made with this dye, one package to four pounds of goods or a lighter shade (light red) on six pounds of goods.

To color cotton or mixed goods cardinal red use Diamond Dye Fast Cardinal for Cotton and Mixed Goods, one package of which colors one pound of goods a full and beautiful color, fast to light and washing with soap.

Diamond Dye Fast Cardinal Red will color over all colors except green and give good results on wool or silk goods. The shades will vary according to the color of the goods as follows:

Over Yellow	makes	Cardinal Red	Over Slate	makes	Garnet
" Orange	"	"	" Light Browns	"	"
" Bright Red	"	"	" Dark Browns	"	Wine
" Dark Reds	"	Garnet	" Light Blues	"	"
" Purple	"	"	" Dark Blues	"	Dark Wine or Plum

Diamond Dye Fast Crimson (also for Cherry and Ponceau) is a dye of great beauty and fastness that always gives perfect satisfaction. One package colors one pound of silk or wool goods a full, rich crimson. Ponceau is a name sometimes used for a medium shade of crimson. Cherry and other light shades can be made by using this dye in the proportion of one package to two or four pounds of goods.

To color cotton or mixed goods crimson, use Diamond Dye Fast Crimson for Cotton and Mixed Goods. Goods colored with this dye are improved by washing in soap-suds.

Diamond Dye Fast Crimson will color over all colors except green, old gold and purple, and give good results on wool or silk goods. Over other colors it makes as follows:

Over Bright Reds	makes	Crimson	Over Dark Blues	makes	Plum
" Dark Reds	"	Garnet	" Yellows	"	Cardinal
" Browns	"	"	" Orange	"	"
" Light Blues	"	Wine			

Diamond Dye Eosine (Pink).—This dye is now superseded as a dye for silk or wool by the Diamond Dye Fast Pink, but for making a brilliant scarlet ink, and for coloring basket twine, it is still much used, and is unsurpassed for these purposes.

Diamond Dye Fast Pink (also for Shell Pink and Salmon) is a recent discovery and is the only dye upon the market that will make a perfectly fast, unfading pink. One package gives a brilliant and beautiful pink on two pounds of silk or wool; a medium shade on three pounds; or a light and delicate shade on four pounds.

Shell pink shades can be made by adding a *very little* Diamond Dye Fast Yellow to the Fast Pink. A fast and beautiful salmon color is made by using one part Diamond Dye Fast Orange with two parts of Fast Pink.

For pink on cotton, use Diamond Dye Fast Pink for Cotton and Mixed Goods, one package to two pounds.

Diamond Dye Fast Pink gives a beautiful rose pink color over white or pink wool or silk goods. Over yellow or orange it gives a shell pink. It should not be used over any dark color.

Diamond Dye Fast Garnet (also for Strawberry and Claret) is a beautiful, fast and durable dye, which is unequalled by any other dye of this color. One package gives a dark and elegant color on two pounds of silk or wool goods; a claret on four pounds of goods, and a strawberry on eight pounds.

To color cotton or mixed goods garnet, use Diamond Dye Fast Garnet for Cotton and Mixed Goods. Goods colored with this dye can be washed with soap-suds.

Diamond Dye Fast Garnet will color over nearly all colors and give good shades of garnet or wine. It should not be used over green. Over other colors it makes:

Over Purple	makes	Dark Wine.	Over Blue	makes	Maroon
" Browns	"	Reddish Browns	" Slate	"	"

Diamond Dye Fast Dark Wine (also for Wine) is another dye giving a durable, beautiful and rich color. It is very fast and permanent, and simple to use. One package gives a full dark wine on one pound of silk or wool, and a medium wine color on two pounds.

To color cotton or mixed goods dark wine, use Diamond Dye Fast Garnet for Cotton and Mixed Goods, a dark shade.

Diamond Dye Fast Dark Wine is an excellent dye to use in coloring over other colors, as it gives fine dark wine shades over all colors except green and dark blue.

Over Yellow	makes	Dark Wine	Over Dark Red	makes	Dark Wine
" Orange	"	" "	" Light Blue	"	" "
" Bright Red	"	Garnet	" Dark Blue	"	Plum

Diamond Dye Fast Maroon (also for Prune) is a perfectly fast and reliable color. One package will color one pound of silk or wool goods a dark, rich maroon. For lighter shades, use one package for two to four pounds of goods.

Fine shades of prune can be made by combining equal quantities of Diamond Dye Maroon and Terra Cotta.

For maroon on cotton or mixed goods, use equal parts of Diamond Dye Fast Garnet for Cotton and Mixed Goods and Fast Purple for Cotton and Mixed Goods, which will give a fine shade.

Diamond Dye Fast Maroon makes fine shades of this rich color over all light colors. It should not be used over green, brown or old gold. Over other colors it makes as follows:

Over Yellow	makes	Maroon	Over Dark Red	makes	Maroon
" Orange	"	"	" Blue	"	Plum
" Bright Red	"	Garnet	" Purple	"	Dark Purple

Diamond Dye Fast Yellow (also for Straw, Lemon, Canary, Corn and Maize) is a bright and beautiful color, unequalled by other dyestuffs. One package gives a rich, brilliant color on two pounds of silk or wool goods. Yellow can be made on white or very light goods only.

One package gives a perfect lemon or canary color on four pounds of silk or wool goods, and a delicate straw on six pounds.

With each package of Diamond Dye Fast Yellow, is enclosed, without extra charge, a shading dye, which will change the yellow to a beautiful corn or maize. Full directions on each package for this.

To color cotton or mixed goods yellow, use Diamond Dye Fast Yellow for Cotton or Mixed Goods. One package gives a full and brilliant yellow on one pound of goods.

Diamond Dye Fast Yellow should not be used over purple or slate. In coloring over other colors yellow makes as follows:

Over Reds	makes	Yellower and brighter	Over Green	makes	Yellower and brighter
" Blue	"	Green	" Brown	"	Golden Brown

Diamond Dye Fast Orange (also for Buff) is a very strong and bright dye. One package gives a dark orange on two pounds of silk or wool; a brilliant orange on four pounds; or a handsome buff on eight pounds.

By combining the Diamond Dye Fast Orange with the Yellow, a great variety of the fashionable yellow shades can be made.

To color cotton or mixed goods orange, use Diamond Dye Fast Orange for Cotton and Mixed Goods.

This dye will make a good orange on white or light colored goods only.

Over other colors it makes the following:

Over Blues	makes	Brown	Over Reds	makes	Yellower and lighter
" Greens	"	Olive Green	" Yellow	"	Grange
" Purple	"	Terra Cotta	" Browns	"	Redder and lighter

Diamond Dye Fast Old Gold (also for Eceru, Bronze and Olive) is the most brilliant and reliable dye known for this still fashionable color. One package gives a dark old gold on two pounds of silk or wool; a medium shade on four pounds; or a handsome eceru on eight pounds.

In combination with Diamond Dye Fast Brown it gives good bronze and olive shades.

For old gold on cotton use the Diamond Dye Fast Orange for Cotton and Mixed Goods with a very little Fast Navy Blue for Cotton and Mixed Goods.

Diamond Dye Fast Old Gold makes good shades of that color over white, yellow or orange wool or silk goods. It should not be used over purple or slate. Over other colors it makes:

Over Blues	makes	Olive Green	Over Reds	makes	Mahogany
" Greens	"	Green (brighter)	" Browns	"	Golden Brown

Diamond Dye Fast Terra Cotta (also for Mahogany) is a brilliant, fashionable color, not surpassed by the best French dyers. One package gives beautiful shades of mahogany on one pound of silk or wool goods, and a perfect terra cotta on two pounds.

Diamond Dye Fast Terra Cotta makes good shades of that color only on white, yellow, orange, or pink silk or wool goods. It should not be used over green, purple, slate or brown. Over other colors it makes as follows:

Over Bright Red	makes	Terra Cotta	Over Blue	makes	Brown
" Dark Red	"	Mahogany			

Diamond Dye Fast Brown, Golden Shade (also for Gold Brown and Olive Brown) is one of the most useful colors in family dyeing. One package will dye two pounds of silk or wool goods a good brown, which will not crock, fade or wash out.

Goods dyed with Diamond Dye Fast Brown are improved by washing in soap-suds. It is almost impossible to get a good brown from other dyes sold for domestic dyeing, but with this Diamond a splendid color can be made with the greatest ease and simplicity.

By making the dye bath of different strengths, a variety of shades, ranging from very light and delicate brown to full dark brown can be obtained.

To color cotton or mixed goods brown, use Diamond Dye Fast Brown for Cotton and Mixed Goods. One package will color from one to two pounds of cotton or mixed goods a rich brown.

Diamond Dye Fast Brown gives excellent shades of golden brown on all light colored wool or silk goods, and also over purple or slate. Over blues, it makes dark brown; over reds, seal brown; and over greens, olive brown.

Diamond Dye Fast Dark Brown (also for Brown and Amber Brown) is a never fading, never crocking color, the strongest, simplest, and most durable dark brown dye known. No other make of dyes equals it. One package gives a fast, rich dark brown on one pound of silk or wool; a handsome, medium shade of brown on two pounds; or a beautiful amber brown on four pounds.

For dark brown on cotton, use Diamond Dye Fast Brown for Cotton and Mixed Goods or Fast Seal Brown for Cotton and Mixed Goods.

Diamond Dye Fast Dark Brown on white or light colored wool or silk goods makes very handsome shades of brown, from amber brown to very full dark shades.

It should not be used over blues or greens. Over other colors it makes as follows:

Over Yellow	makes	Light Brown	Over Purple	makes	Brown
" Orange	"	"	" Reds	"	Mahogany

Diamond Dye Fast Seal Brown (also for Red Brown); is the result of years of careful and costly experiments to obtain a seal brown dye that would neither crock nor fade. It is the only family dye known that will give a fast seal brown. One package gives a dark seal brown on one pound of silk or wool; a medium seal brown on two pounds; and a red brown shade on four pounds.

For a seal brown on cotton, use Diamond Dye Seal Brown for Cotton and Mixed Goods, one package to one pound of goods.

Diamond Dye Fast Seal Brown makes rich, fast colors over all light colors on wool or silk. It should not be used over blue or slate. Over other colors it makes as follows:

Over Yellow	makes	Seal Brown	Over Bright Reds	makes	Reddish Brown
" Purple	"	"	" Greens	"	Olive
" Dark Reds	"	"			

Diamond Dye Bismarck, Light Brown (also for Light Brown and Tan Color) is a handsome and fashionable brown, especially useful for coloring over. One package gives a dark shade of bismarck on two pounds of silk or wool; a medium shade on four pounds; or a delicate light brown on eight pounds.

This dye also gives a good Tan color of light or dark shade, according to the amount used.

For light brown on cotton, use Diamond Dye Fast Brown for Cotton and Mixed Goods.

Diamond Dye Bismarck makes good bismarck or light brown on any white or light colored goods, or over yellow, orange, or old gold. It should not be used over green or blue. Over other colors it makes as follows:

Over Light Reds	makes	Terra Cotta	Over Purple	makes	Brown
" Dark Reds	"	Mahogany	" Browns	"	Golden Brown

Diamond Dye Fast Green (also for Nile Green, Grass Green, Vienna Green and Peacock Green) is unequalled for beauty of shade and simplicity of use. One package gives a full shade of green on one pound of silk or wool; a light green on two pounds; or a very delicate and handsome Nile green on four pounds.

With each package of Diamond Dye Fast Green is enclosed, without extra charge, a shading dye, which will make vienna green, grass green, and all the bright yellowish shades of green. A handsome peacock green can be made by adding a little Light Blue Dye to the Green. One package makes a superior green ink, by dissolving in a pint of boiling water.

For a green on cotton, use Diamond Dye Green for Cotton and Mixed Goods.

Diamond Dye Fast Green makes beautiful shades of green on white or very light colored goods. It should not be used over reds or browns.

In coloring over other colors it makes as follows:

Over Yellow	makes	Bright Green	Over Dark Blue	makes	Greenish Blues
" Orange	"	Sage Green	" Purple	"	Blueish Greens
" Light Blue	"	Peacock Blue			

Diamond Dye Fast Dark Green (also for Myrtle Green) is a deep, rich color, that will not fade. It colors twice as much goods as other package dyes. One package gives a dark shade on one pound of silk or wool; a medium shade on two pounds; and a light shade on four pounds.

With each package is enclosed without extra charge, a shading dye, which makes all the fashionable shades of dark green and myrtle green.

To color cotton or mixed goods dark green, use Diamond Dye Fast Dark Green for Cotton and Mixed Goods.

Diamond Dye Fast Dark Green will color over all colors except reds and browns, as follows:

Over Yellow	makes	Bright Green	Over Purple	makes	Bottle Green
" Blue	"	Bottle Green	" Slate	"	

Diamond Dye Fast Bottle Green (also for Russian Green and Old Green) is a splendid dye, giving fine shades of this fashionable color. One package gives a standard shade on one pound of goods. A lighter shade is called Russian green. Old green is made by first dyeing with Fast Bottle Green Dye, and topping with the shading dye in Fast Dark Green.

Diamond Dye Fast Bottle Green gives a fine color over all light colored wool or silk goods, and over blue or slate. It should not be used over reds.

In coloring over other colors it makes as follows:

Over Yellow	makes	Green	Over Purple	makes	Green
" Orange	"	"	" Browns	"	Olive Green

Diamond Dye Fast Olive Green (also for Bronze Green and Sage Green) is a color of great beauty and durability. One package gives a dark olive green on one pound of silk or wool; a medium shade on two pounds; or a light shade on four pounds.

To make a sage green, dye a medium shade with the Diamond Dye Fast Olive Green and top (dye over) with the Diamond Dye Fast Dark Green to the shade required.

To make a bronze green, dye a dark shade with the Diamond Dye Fast Olive Green and then top with the shading dye of the Diamond Dye Fast Dark Green.

Diamond Dye Fast Olive Green makes excellent shades over light and yellowish colors. It should not be used over reds or purples. Over blue, brown or slate, it makes very dark shades of green.

Diamond Dye Fast Light Blue (also for Robin's Egg Blue and Peacock Blue) is a delicate and beautiful color, unequalled in strength and purity. One package gives a medium shade on three pounds of silk or wool; a light blue on six pounds; or a dainty robin's egg blue on twelve pounds.

A handsome peacock blue can be made by adding a little Diamond Dye Fast Green to the Light Blue.

For a light blue on cotton use Diamond Dye Blue for Cotton and Mixed Goods, one package to four or six pounds of goods.

Light blue can only be made on white or very light colored goods. It should not be used over dark yellow or orange. Over other colors it makes colors as follows:

Over Yellow	makes	Green	Over Dark Greens	makes	Bottle Green
" Light Reds	"	Purple	" Purple	"	Blue
" Dark "	"	Wine	" Browns	"	Dark Brown
" Light Greens	"	Peacock Green			

Diamond Dye Fast Dark Blue (also for Medium Blue) is a fast and brilliant color. One package gives a beautiful color on one pound of silk or wool goods, and medium shades on from two to four pounds.

With each package of Diamond Dye Fast Dark Blue is enclosed, without extra charge, a shading dye by which all the rich, deep shades can be made.

To color cotton or mixed goods dark blue, use Diamond Dye Blue for Cotton and Mixed Goods.

One package gives an unequalled rich blue shade on one pound of goods, and lighter shades on from two to six pounds.

Diamond Dye Fast Dark Blue gives excellent medium and dark blue shades over almost all colors, as yellow, orange, all reds, greens, purple, slate, etc. Over browns, it gives a navy blue, and over old gold and very dark yellow, a bottle green.

Diamond Dye Fast Navy Blue (also for Blue Black) is a very popular and useful color, superior in strength and durability to other package dyes. One package gives a rich, dark navy blue on one pound of silk or wool; a medium shade on two pounds.

For navy blue on cotton or mixed goods use the Diamond Dye Fast Navy Blue for Cotton and Mixed Goods.

A beautiful blue black can be made by using two packages to the pound of goods.

Diamond Dye Fast Navy Blue will color over all light colors and give excellent shades of this popular color; also over blue, purple, slate, and light red. It should not be used over yellow, orange, or brown. Over other colors it makes as follows:

Over Dark Red	makes	Plum	Over Old Gold	makes	Green
" Green	"	Bottle Green			

Diamond Dye Fast Indigo Blue (also for Gobelin Blue) is a new and most valuable discovery. It will not crack, fade or wash out, and is very simple to use.

One package makes a dark, perfect indigo blue on one pound of silk or wool, a medium shade on two pounds; or a gobelin blue on six pounds.

Diamond Dye Fast Indigo Blue will color over all light colors and give good shades. It should not be used over yellow, orange, or brown. Over other colors it makes as follows:

Over Purple	makes	Indigo Blue	Over Light Red	makes	Dark Blue
" Blue	"	Navy Blue	" Dark Red	"	Black
" Slate	"	" "	" Green	"	Dark Green

Diamond Dye Fast Magenta (also for Solferino, Rose and Aniline Red) is the most brilliant and simple dye for this well-known color, and the first one ever discovered that is really fast to light and washing. One package gives a full, rich magenta on two pounds of silk or wool; a handsome solferino on three pounds; or a rose on six pounds. On one pound of goods it gives a heavy shade, known as aniline red.

Diamond Dye Fast Magenta is very useful in coloring over all other colors, except green, over which it should not be used. Over other colors it makes as follows:

Over Yellow	makes	Crimson	Over Slate	makes	Purple
" Bright Red	"	"	" Purple	"	Dark Magenta
" Dark Red	"	Garnet	" Old Gold	"	Wine
" Blue	"	Purple	" Brown	"	Dark Wine

Diamond Dye Purple (also for Royal Purple and Lilac) gives this magnificent color in all its beauty. One package gives a dark royal purple on three pounds of silk or wool; a medium shade of purple on six pounds; or a handsome and delicate lilac on twelve pounds.

One package of this dye makes a beautiful purple ink, by simply dissolving in one quart of boiling water. For other kinds of ink, see page 17.

To color cotton a good purple use Diamond Dye Fast Purple for Cotton and Mixed Goods. It is fast both to light and soap.

Diamond Dye Purple makes beautiful shades on any white or very light colored goods. It should not be used over yellow or orange. Over other colors it makes as follows:

Over Bright Reds	makes	Maroon	Over Blues	makes	Dark Blue
" Dark Reds	"	Dark Wine	" Slate	"	" "
" Browns	"	Plum	" Greens	"	" "

Diamond Dye Violet (also for Mauve and Lavender) is a brilliant, useful dye. One package gives a rich, beautiful violet on three pounds of silk, wool or cotton; a handsome mauve on six pounds; or a delicate lavender on twelve pounds.

One package of this dye makes an excellent violet ink, by dissolving in one quart of boiling water. Receipts for copying-ink, stamping-ink, etc., given on page 17.

A bright violet can only be made over white or very light colored goods. It should not be used over yellow or orange. Over medium or dark shades of various colors, Diamond Dye Violet makes as follows:

Over Brown	makes	Dark Purple or Plum	Over Greens	makes	Dark Blue
" Light Reds	"	Purple or Wine	" Blues	"	" "
" Dark Reds	"	Dark Wine	" Slate	"	" "

Diamond Dye Fast Plum (also for Ruby) is a very fast and permanent dye, and makes a rich and handsome color. One package gives a full, dark plum on two pounds of silk or wool; a medium shade on four pounds, or a light shade on six pounds.

Diamond Dye Fast Plum colors over all light colors; also red, purple or slate, making excellent shades of this desirable color. Over blue or green it makes dark blue. It should not be used over yellow, orange or brown.

Diamond Dye Fast Drab (also for Fawn) is a very handsome and delicate color, and a color that will not fade by sunlight or washing. One package gives a drab on two pounds of silk or wool; or a light and delicate drab or fawn on four pounds. This dye should be used on white or light yellowish shades only.

Diamond Dye Slate (also for Silver Gray) is a very simple and useful dye. One package gives a handsome slate on two pounds of silk, wool or cotton, or a delicate gray on four to eight pounds.

A good slate color can only be made over white or very light colors.

One package makes a pint of superior black ink, by simply dissolving in boiling water.

Special Colors for Cotton.

In these special colors the Diamond Dyes far excel all other dyes. We call especial attention to those colors marked "Fast." These dyes are the result of very recent scientific discoveries, and are remarkable for fastness against exposure to strong light and for standing any amount of washing with soap-suds.

For cotton or mixed goods refuse all substitutes and use only the special Diamond Dyes for Cotton and Mixed Goods. They should be used by all carpet and rug makers to the exclusion of all other dyes.

Coloring Over Other Colors.—The rules regarding coloring over the various colors apply to both wool and cotton colors, therefore the reader is referred to what is said about that under each of the dyes in the foregoing pages and on page 4.

Diamond Dye Fast Black for Cotton and Mixed Goods has proven its title to the first place as a reliable dye for all cotton goods. It excels all rivals in every good quality. It is a rich, full black; it will not crack or stain the flesh; it will not fade, and is really improved by washing with soap-suds.

Use only this dye to color a black on cotton or mixed goods, for it is the only way that you can get an unfading and handsome black.

Diamond Dye Fast Yellow for Cotton and Mixed Goods is the fastest, brightest and most brilliant dye known for this color. One package gives a full, rich yellow on one pound of cotton or mixed goods.

Diamond Dye Fast Orange for Cotton and Mixed Goods (also for Buff) is the first really fast dye of this rich color ever discovered. It is very fast both to light and soap. It is especially useful for carpets, rugs, etc. One package gives a fine orange on one pound of goods, or a buff on two to four pounds. To be used for orange only on the lightest or very light colored goods.

Diamond Dye Fast Cardinal for Cotton and Mixed Goods (also for Red) is a new discovery and is the only cotton dye of this color that is fast to light and soap. It is the best red to use for carpets, rugs, etc. One package makes a fast and handsome cardinal on one pound of cotton and mixed goods. It will color over yellow, scarlet, orange, pink and all light shades.

Diamond Dye Fast Crimson for Cotton and Mixed Goods is one of the best and best of the special cotton dyes, giving a full rich shade on any cotton or mixed goods.

Diamond Dye Fast Turkey Red for Cotton and Mixed Goods gives this famous and desirable color in all its brilliancy and gorgeousness. Fast to washing, simple to use, pure and of great strength, Diamond Dye Fast Turkey Red for Cotton and Mixed Goods is a great discovery. One package makes a bright turkey red on one pound of cotton or mixed goods.

This dye will color over yellow, scarlet, orange, pink and all light shades.

Diamond Dye Fast Pink for Cotton and Mixed Goods (also for Rose) is a recent addition to the list of Diamond Dyes, and is a color that will soon be exceedingly popular. It makes all shades of pink, on cotton or mixed goods, one package giving a brilliant and beautiful pink on two pounds, or a light and delicate shade on four pounds.

It gives a pink that is fast to light and washing. This makes it exceedingly valuable for carpet rags and all articles that are liable to be exposed to strong light.

Diamond Dye Fast Garnet for Cotton and Mixed Goods (also for Wine and Maroon) is another new discovery of great value in the line of really fast cotton dyes. It stands exposure to strong light very remarkably, and is not injured in the least by repeated washings in strong soap-suds.

One package to one pound of goods gives a full color. By adding a little Fast Purple for Cotton and Mixed Goods beautiful shades of dark wine and maroon are made.

Diamond Dye Fast Brown for Cotton and Mixed Goods (also for Dark Brown) is a new and superior dye, which will give a rich, handsome brown that will not crock. It is much better than the crude dyestuffs formerly used for a brown on cotton, and cannot be equalled by any other package dye sold for this purpose. One package makes a dark, rich brown on one pound of cotton or mixed goods, or a light and beautiful shade on four pounds.

Diamond Dye Fast Seal Brown for Cotton and Mixed Goods. This is the latest discovery in the line of fast colors for cotton and mixed goods, and of great value. It will give perfect satisfaction for all purposes. One package to one pound of goods.

Diamond Dye Fast Navy Blue for Cotton and Mixed Goods is one of the latest additions to the list of fast cotton dyes, and will be found very useful. It gives a color that does not fade, and will stand washing perfectly. One package colors a pound of goods.

Diamond Dye Fast Dark Green for Cotton and Mixed Goods is a new and very desirable dye, giving a remarkably fast, non-fading color on all cotton and mixed goods. It stands soap and water, and the color is made brighter by the washing. Very desirable for carpet weavers. One package gives a good shade to one pound of goods.

Diamond Dye Fast Purple for Cotton and Mixed Goods. The unexpected has been accomplished. No one supposed that a fast purple dye on cotton would ever be made; but after long waiting it has at last come. This dye is very fast both to light and soap, and will prove a great boon to all persons that use dyes for carpets, etc., where a lasting color is wanted on cotton goods. One package colors one pound of goods. For bright purple the goods must be white or a very light color, pink or blue.

Diamond Dye Blue for Cotton and Mixed Goods (also for Dark Blue) is a beautiful color. Hundreds of thousands of packages of this dye have been used, without a single complaint. One package makes a rich blue on one pound of cotton or mixed goods, or a light blue on two pounds.

Diamond Dye Fast Scarlet for Cotton and Mixed Goods is greatly superior in strength and beauty of shade to any other dyestuffs sold for this color. It is fast to washing, never crocks, and is very simple to use. One package makes a full, dark shade of scarlet on one pound of cotton or mixed goods, on white or over all light colors, as yellow, orange or pink.

Diamond Dye Green for Cotton and Mixed Goods (also for Light Green and Dark Green) is as much superior to other greens for cotton as a gold dollar is to a penny. It is a beautiful color, and has never yet failed to give satisfaction. One package makes a rich, dark green on one pound of cotton or mixed goods, or a handsome light or grass green on four pounds.

The Diamond Paints.

GOLD, SILVER, COPPER, BRONZE, ARTISTS' BLACK.

For Gilding, Silvering, Bronzing, Coppering and Ebonizing Fancy Baskets, Frames, Emblems, Mottoes, Furniture, Household Ornaments.

Statuettes, Repairing Gold Frames and all other Gilded Work, Etc.

Diamond Paints are needed in every household. Gas fixtures, lamps, statuettes, furniture, and many other articles can be made to look like new with their aid. None of the fifty cent paints surpass them, either in quality or quantity, and but few are as good. With a ten cent package of the Paints, and a bottle of Diamond Paint Liquid, even a child can double the worth of many a household ornament.



When buying any of the Diamond Paints, procure at the same time a bottle of the Diamond Paint Liquid, which is prepared especially for mixing Diamond Paints. It is superior to anything else for the purpose. Each bottle contains enough liquid to mix two or three packages of the Paints. Diamond Paint Liquid, with a large size camel's hair brush, sells at only ten cents a package.

Put a small quantity of the metallic powder into a saucer or other shallow dish; add as much of the liquid as will render it rather less fluid than common paint, give a slight stirring with the brush, and it will be fit for use. Give a slight stirring motion to the paint each time the brush is dipped in it. Never mix more than is required for the work in hand. Apply with a camel's hair brush.

Another Method of Using.

For very nice ornamental work, and in places where the Diamond Paint Liquid is likely to run, the application of the Gold, Silver, Copper and Bronze Paints in the following way will give smoother and more lasting lustre: Varnish the article to be gilded (using any good varnish), and let it partially dry, so that when touched with the finger it will feel very sticky; then dust on the paint powder with a camel's hair brush or a wad of velvet or plush. When dry, the loose powder can be easily brushed off.

For Ebonizing.

For ebonizing furniture or any wooden or metallic article, Diamond Artists' Black is the best. Try it over those scratches which mar your ebony furniture.

Ornamental Work with Diamond Paints.

Lustre painting is the easiest and most showy of all decorative painting. All that is required is a few brushes, and a package each of Diamond Gold, Silver, Copper, and Bronze Paints, and a bottle of Diamond Paint Liquid. Ladies will find after a trial, that the same quantity and quality could not be purchased for three times the price at an art store. Our price is but ten cents per package.



For furniture, frames, ornaments, and all objects where a little tasteful gilding will improve the appearance, Diamond Paints are very useful.

Old wicker chairs can be stained with Mahogany Varnish made from Diamond Dyes, and if some parts of them are gilded with the Diamond Paints it will make them very handsome.

Autumn leaves and ferns can be improved by a little gilding. Cones, acorns, nuts, wheat heads, or small ears of corn make pretty drops for banners or lambrequins. A bunch of cones bronzed in different shades and suspended in a bunch by fastening narrow ribbons of different colors to them, makes a novel wall ornament. A large ear of corn can be gilded, and enough kernels removed to admit a little five cent thermometer in one side, with a large bow of ribbon tacked at the top.

Fancy baskets can be painted with any shade desired, or with a combination. Fancy baskets can be made by sewing straws to boxes or by using the straw of old hats and gilding them with Diamond Paints. Very pretty fancy boxes can be made from any box or can of suitable size or shape. First cover them with thick liquid glue. Over this is sprinkled rice, oat meal, or gravel. When dry the whole is bronzed in one or more colors. Designs can be formed with cone leaves, coffee berries or seeds. Flower pots, toilet boxes and bottles, vases and frames can be made in the same way.

Heads of grain, insects, like butterflies, and many other things can be gilded, silvered, or bronzed, and then made up into very attractive decorations. Discolored plaster figures can be made very handsome by a coat of these paints. Old frames can be regilded, and plain pine wood can be treated in this way. There are very few articles of furniture or fancy work that cannot be improved by artistic touches of gold. The above are simply a few hints upon the uses of Diamond Paints, and any lady of taste and refinement will find them to be just what she wants.

Directions for Odd Colors.

LIST OF ODD COLORS AND METHOD OF MAKING THEM FROM THE DIAMOND DYES.

- AMBER BROWN**—A light shade of Dark Brown.
- APRICOT**—A light shade of equal parts of Orange and Green.
- BRONZE**—Equal parts of Old Gold and Brown.
- BRIGHT RED**—A medium shade of Cardinal Red.
- BRIGHT BLUE**—A light shade of Dark Blue.
- BLUE BLACK**—A heavy shade of Navy Blue.
- BRONZE GREEN**—A dark shade of Olive Green, topped with shading dye of Dark Green.
- BUFF**—A light shade of Orange.
- CANARY**—A light shade of Yellow.
- CARMINE**—A medium shade of Crimson.
- CHERRY**—A light shade of Crimson.
- CERISE**—Equal parts of Pink and Terra Cotta.
- CLARET**—A medium shade of Garnet.
- ECRU**—A light shade of Old Gold.
- FLAME COLOR**—Equal parts of Scarlet and Orange.
- FRENCH RED**—Equal parts of Cardinal Red and Orange.
- GRASS GREEN**—Green, topped with shading powder.
- GOLD BROWN**—A medium shade of Brown.
- GOBELIN BLUE**—A light shade of Indigo Blue.
- GRAY**—A light shade of Black.
- HUNTER'S GREEN**—Dark Green, with shading dye.
- HELIOTROPE**—A light shade of Maroon.
- LAVENDER**—A light shade of Violet.
- LEMON**—A light shade of Yellow.
- LIGHT RED**—A light shade of Cardinal.
- LILAC**—A light shade of Purple.
- MAHOGANY**—A dark shade of Terra Cotta.
- MARINE BLUE**—A medium shade of Navy Blue.
- MILAN BROWN**—A medium shade of Seal Brown.
- MIDNIGHT BLUE**—A medium shade of Dark Blue.
- MYRTLE GREEN**—Dark Green, with shading dye.
- MAUVE**—A medium shade of Violet.
- NILE GREEN**—A light shade of Green.
- OLIVE**—A heavy shade of Old Gold.
- OLIVE BROWN**—Equal parts of Brown and Old Gold.
- OLD BLUE**—A medium shade of Indigo Blue.
- OLD GREEN**—Bottle Green, topped with Dark Green shading dye.
- OLD ROSE**—Pink one part, Terra Cotta two parts, a light shade.
- PEACOCK BLUE**—Light Blue with a little Green.
- PEACOCK GREEN**—Green with a little Light Blue.
- PONCEAU**—A dark shade of Crimson.
- PRUNE**—A dark shade of Maroon.
- PEARL GRAY**—A light shade of Slate.
- RASPBERRY**—A light shade of Dark Wine.
- ROYAL RED** } Mixtures of Scarlet and
ROMAN RED } Cardinal.
- RED BROWN**—A medium shade of Seal Brown.
- ROSE**—A light shade of Magenta.
- ROYAL PURPLE**—A dark shade of Purple.
- RUSSIAN GREEN**—A medium shade of Bottle Green.
- STRAW**—A light shade of Yellow, with shading dye.
- SANDAL**—A dark shade of Terra Cotta.
- SHELL PINK**—A light shade of equal parts of Pink and Terra Cotta.
- SALMON**—One part of Pink and two parts of Terra Cotta.
- SOLFERINO**—A medium shade of Magenta.
- SAGE GREEN**—Olive Green, topped with Dark Green.
- STRAWBERRY**—A light shade of Garnet.
- SILVER GRAY**—A medium shade of Slate.
- STEEL**—A light shade of Black.
- TURQUOISE**—Light Blue with a very little Green.
- VIENNA GREEN**—Green, with shading dye.
- WINE COLOR**—A medium shade of Dark Wine.

RECOMMENDED BY OVER TWENTY THOUSAND PHYSICIANS.

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**THE MOST NOURISHING,
MOST EASILY DIGESTED AND
PUREST OF ALL PREPARED FOODS.**

Ask Your Druggist or Dealer for Lactated Food.

A TRIAL PACKAGE SENT FREE TO ANY MOTHER WHO HAS NOT USED IT.

WELLS & RICHARDSON CO., MONTREAL, P.Q.

Harvard Bronchial Syrup,

As its name implies, emanates from the Medical Faculty of Harvard University. The highest and best medical skill and knowledge in America devised this wonderful and efficacious remedy, and ever since it has proved of INCALCULABLE BENEFIT to sufferers from



**COUGHS, COLDS, CROUP, HOARSENESS,
TICKLING SENSATION IN THE BRONCHIAL TUBES.
ENLARGEMENT OF THE TONSILS. AND
AFFECTIONS OF THE THROAT ARISING FROM SUDDEN COLD**

**The only reliable cough remedy in the world,
and absolutely free from injurious ingredients.**

Ask your druggist or dealer for it; do not accept substitutes.

Large Bottles, 25 Cents.

Extra Large Bottles, 50 Cents.

**A SIMPLE AND SAFE MEDIUM
FOR THE
Banishment of Constipation.**

**WILLS'
ENGLISH
PILLS.**



**AN
INVALUABLE
MEDICINE.**

A DEADLY EVIL.

Constipation is one of the most distressing evils of our modern civilization, and is the direct cause of more than one-half of the diseases that humanity suffer from.

WILLS' ENGLISH PILLS

Are prepared from a special prescription of an eminent English physician, and have met with the hearty approval of the medical men, nobility and best people in Great Britain.

THEY GUARANTEE QUICK RELIEF.

Wills' English Pills guarantee quick relief to all constipated sufferers, and will promptly and effectually remove all waste and poisonous matters from the system.

AN IMPORTANT POINT.

Wills' English Pills do not produce GRIPING or NAUSEA like other cathartic pills.

For sale by all druggists and dealers. If your druggist or dealer is out of them, send 25 cents in money or stamps, and we will forward a box by return mail.

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